

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. COFFIN,
HARRIS & COFFIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
(With Practice in all the Courts.)
CARSON, NEVADA.
(Office in Mackay's Building.)

H. B. COSSITT,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 24 Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

W. BERGMAN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Reno, Washoe County, Nevada.
OFFICE—Second street, next door to Webster & Knox' law office.

WILLIAM JAIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.
OFFICE—West side of Virginia street, south of Second.

S. BISHOP, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING located myself permanently at this place, with the purpose of giving my entire attention to practice, I am prepared to give my professional attention to those desiring the same.
Particular attention given to cases in Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children.

DR. H. C. SHEETS,
The Oldest Established
Dentist in Reno.
All work performed in a neat and satisfactory manner.

Office—Frank & Myers' drug store, Commercial Row, Reno.

W. M. BOARDMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Reno, Washoe County Nevada.
OFFICE—Virginia street.

CHAS. W. JONES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND COLLECTOR
—FOR THE—
Town of Reno.
Special attention given to Collections and Police business from abroad.
Often with Justice of the Peace.

J. S. GILSON,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, RENO
Township, No. 8. Office—West side Virginia street, opposite Union Block.
RENO, NEVADA.

D. H. BARKER,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR.
Office with County Surveyor.
RENO, NEVADA.

G. A. HOYT,
Attorney-at-Law,
RENO, NEVADA.
OFFICE—Virginia street.

JAMES A. SCOTT,
PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT
—AND—
DRAUGHTSMAN,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER AND SHINGLES MANUFACTURING
MACHINERY.
CENTRAL HOUSE, RENO, NEVADA.

RIOTTE & BEYER,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
State and City Securities, Mining
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold
Strictly on Commission.
Room 2, 330 Pine Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. SMYLES,
SURVEYOR and DISTRICT RECORDER
—OF—
Feavine Mining District, Washoe Co.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office, Payville, P. O. Payville.

DEPUTIES.
O. R. WICKES, Paymaster
JOHN HARKEN, Brooklyn
D. H. Barker, U. S. Mineral Deputy.

MEAT MARKETS.

TRUCKEE MARKET,
Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada,
NORTON & Co., Props.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING RE-PURCHASED THIS OLD AND well-known market, we will continue to furnish the very best.

Beef,
Veal,
Mutton,
Pork.

Meat to be procured in the State. Having unusual facilities for the purchase of Stock, we can and will sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the lowest rates.

Lowest Market Rates!
By square dealing and close attention to business, we expect to merit and receive our share of patronage.
Reno, July 31, 1876.

RENO MARKET.

Situated on Commercial Row, on door east of Masonic Hall.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BEEF, PORK,
MUTTON, VEAL,
LAMB & SAUSAGE,
Of every description known in this market.

HAM BACON AND LARD.

Prepared under the supervision of the Proprietors.

Meat delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

ROBE & SCHAEFER.

ANTI-MONOPOLY!
LIVE AND LET LIVE.

G. H. FOGG ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC that he has opened a

MEAT MARKET,

COMMERCIAL ROW,
(Between Virginia and Sierra Sts.)

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Veal,
And SAUSAGES, (In season.)
GEO. S. FOGG.

J. L. McFARLIN,
Manufacturer of
QUARTZ, FREIGHT AND FARM

WAGONS.

ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, Buck Browsers and Bullock made and repaired.

HARD WOOD AND IRON AXLES FOR SALE
AGENT FOR THE

Chicago Thimble Skein Wagon.
SIERRA STREET, RENO, NEV.
(Opposite Masonic Hall.)

J. H. WYMAN,

PLAZA STREET, RENO.

DEALER IN—
Eggs, Butter and Dairy Produce,

—AND—
Canned Goods,
Fresh and Dried Fruit,
Vegetables, Fish, Etc.,
Candies, Nuts, Etc.,
Tobacco, Cigars,

WILL SELL AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN will find it to their advantage to get their Cards, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Notes, Cheques, Blank, Etc., Etc., printed at the Nevada State Journal.

Our facilities for executing every description of Job Printing are unequalled.

THE JOY OF INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glare of sunlight, clear, unclouded; If all our paths were smooth and fair, By the soft gleam of the sun; If all the flowers were fully blown Without the sweet unfolding; And happiness were merely thrown On hands too weak for holding— Should we not miss the twilight hours The gentle haze and sadness? Should we not long for storms and show'ers To break the constant gladness?

If none were sick, and none were old, What service could we render? I think if we were always glad, We scarcely could be tender. Do our beloved never need Our patient ministrations? We would grow cold, and miss indeed The sweetest consolation; If sorrow never clouded our heart, And every wish were granted, Painless would life and hope depart— Life would be disenchanted.

And yet in heaven is no more night, In heaven is no more sorrow! Such unalloyed new delight Fresh grace from pain will borrow— As the poor seed that underground Seeks its true life above it, Not knowing what will there be found When sunlight kisses and love it, So we in darkness upward grow, And look and long for heaven, But can not picture it below, Till more of life be given.

A Legend of 1776.

Night had set in deep, and in a small log hut, situated a few miles from Trenton, N. J., sat five men, four of whom were seated at an old oaken table in the centre of the room, engaged in playing cards, while the fifth frequently moistened their throats with large draughts from an earthen jug that stood on the table.

They were heavily-bearded, coarse-looking men, and from their dress, which somewhat resembled the British uniform, they were evidently Tories. The other was a stout-built young man, clad in the Continental uniform. He sat in one corner of the room with his face buried in his hands.

"Tom," said one of the Tories, rising from the table, and seating himself near the young prisoner, for such he evidently was—"Tom, you and I were school boys together, and I love you yet. Now, why can't you give up your wild notions and join us? You're our prisoner, and if you don't we shall hand you over to the headquarters to-morrow, while, if you join us, your fortune is made; for with your bravery and talents you will distinguish yourself in the Royal army, and after the rebellion is crushed out your case shall be rewarded by knighthood and promotion in the army. Now, there are two alternatives; which do you choose?"

"Neither," said the young man, raising his head and looking the Tory straight in the eyes; "I am now, as you say, your prisoner, but when the clock strikes twelve I shall disappear in a cloud of fire and smoke, and neither you nor your comrades, not even myself, can prevent it. You may watch me as closely as you please, do me hand and foot if you will, but a higher power than yours has ordained that I shall leave you at that time."

"Poor fellow! his mind wanders!" said the Tory. "He'll talk differently in the morning." And he returned to his seat at the table, leaving the youth with his head again resting in his hands.

When the clock struck eleven, the young prisoner drew a pipe and some tobacco from his pocket, and asked the Tory leader if he had any objections to his smoking. "None in the least," he said, adding with a laugh; "that is, if you'll promise not to disappear in a cloud of tobacco smoke."

The young man made no reply, but immediately filled his pipe, having done which he arose and commenced pacing the floor.

He took half a dozen turns up and down each side of the room, approaching nearer the table each time, when having exhausted his pipe, he returned to his seat and refilled it.

He continued to smoke until the clock struck twelve, when he arose from his seat, and slowly knocking the ashes from his pipe, said:

"There boys, it's twelve o'clock and I must leave you. Good by!"

Immediately all around the room were seen streaks of fire hissing and squirting, the cabin was filled with dense sulphurous smoke, followed by a clap of thunder. The Tories sat in their chairs paralyzed with fright.

The smoke cleared away, but the prisoner was nowhere to be seen. The table was overturned, the window was smashed to pieces, and one chair was lying outside of the building.

The Tory leader, after recovering from his stupor, gave one glance around the room and sprang out of the window, followed by his comrades. They ran through the forest at the top of their speed, in the direction of the British encampment, leaving their muskets and arms to the mercy of the flames, which had now begun to devour the cabin.

The next day two young men, dressed in the Continental uniform,

were seen standing near the ruins of the old cabin. One was our prisoner of the night previous. "Let us hear all about it, Tom," said the other.

"Well," said he, "last evening, as I was passing this place, two Tories ran out of the cabin and took possession of me. Before I could make any resistance they took me in; and who do you suppose I saw as a leader of their party but John Barton, our old school-mate. He talked with me and tried to induce me to join them; but I told them I couldn't do it; that at 12 o'clock I was going to disappear in a cloud of smoke. But he laughed at me and said I was out of my head. About eleven o'clock I asked him if I might smoke. He said he had no objections; so I filled my pipe and commenced walking the floor. I had about a pound of gunpowder in my pocket, and as I walked, strewed it all over the floor. When the clock struck twelve I bade them good-by, and told them I had to go. I then knocked the ashes out of my pipe, the powder ignited, and a dazzling flame of fire shot across, around, and all over the room, filling it with suffocating smoke. Before it cleared away I hurled a chair through the window, sprang out, and departed, leaving them to their own reflections. You know the rest."

Bookworm Chat.

A new book is a new friend, and when first placed in the library is treated with due consideration and respect. But time proves many new volumes of less value than old ones—like new associates that often replace old and tried friends—yet gratefully to our sorrow thereafter. Don't forsake an old book because its cover is defaced—it's often the mark of genial and appreciative companionship.

One of the most popular holiday volumes issued in New England was Lee & Shepard's edition of Miss S. F. Adams' hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It consists of but six verses, is not genuine poetry, but is so meek and devotional in sentiment that it touches all hearts. As a keepsake it is treasured more deeply than many books of five times its cost.

We never weary of Burns, the poor ploughman poet, who saw more beauty in Nature than all the bards of his time. The dialect of Scotland is harsh and unpoetical, and yet Burns is more thoroughly appreciated than any poet of the English tongue. Hence, we are glad to learn that Nimrod, of London, has just published a new and superbly illustrated edition of Burns' poems, the engravings being from the pencils of Scottish artists.

"Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

Messrs. Brown & Little, the original publishers of Bancroft's History of the United States, announce a new edition of six volumes. This is sensible, and reduces the volumes one half. In these times book readers want condensed works, not a labyrinth of paper and ink, which increases the cost of literary works one-half or two-thirds. The great objection to "subscription books" is this deluge of paper, ink and covers. Publishers who wish to give an equivalent for the reader's money should remember these facts.

American authors have a strange fondness for baptismal double names; for instance, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wardsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson! Does the middle name add strength or euphony? An eminent English writer—Charles Dickens—didn't like a double-barrelled name, and although his parents named him Charles John Flaxman Dickens, he exhibited good sense by dropping the two middle names. Why the Dickens should he want them?

SENSITIVE.—We frequently hear men denouncing their fate and cursing fortune for the hard luck that has befallen them. They might as well curse the everlasting hills. Fortune is very rarely acquired without a struggle. It is mainly intended for those who by diligence, honesty and frugality, are enabled to take advantage of situations in life, which steadily followed up usually leads to the wished for goal. Judicious economy is the only path to a solid fortune. If you spend your money as fast as you earn it lean and hungry want will come some time or other. A few hundred dollars in a savings bank constitutes the best guarantee of a man's diligence and frugality, the practice of which is better than all the denunciations of fate that can possibly be indulged in.—*Avastache.*

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

How the City Will Take Care of Its Centennial Guests.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1876.

ED. JOURNAL.—Gentlemen accustomed to travel will readily admit that when they visit any of the great emporiums in the larger cities of this country, they fare much better as regards accommodations, if they happen to have their wives along. A better half is never better company than when you go to a big hotel and register after your name "and wife." American hotel keepers are, as a class, very obliging and polite, and most persons of equable temper will agree with me in saying that rudeness is rarely seen, excepting when guests are either dyspeptic, or constitutionally, and conscientiously disagreeable. That all corners, single or married, don't get "second story front rooms" is because all the rooms in the house don't happen to be so situated, or else because all such are already occupied, and "mine host" is obliged to send you in the elevator up to the third, fourth, fifth or sixth story, and assign you, with many apologies and regrets, to a chamber about the size of a W box, and for that you ought to be thankful, for all the rest of the house is full. All of our large cities are supplied with hotel accommodations calculated to meet the demands of the resident hotel population, and the ordinary transient trade. To none of them can you go at any time without experiencing the treatment mentioned above, and if there is a political convention, board of trade meeting, Masonic celebration or any unusually large assemblage, to get a lodging place is next to impossibility. Here in Philadelphia we have a great many dwellings, and families as a general thing occupy their own houses. Housekeeping is the approved thing, and but a very small percentage of our population is to be found in hotels, French flats or boarding-houses. Our hotels are used almost entirely for

TRANSIENT VISITORS, and thus afford greater facilities for the accommodation of visitors than is generally supposed, still no one can deny that their number has been too small for the size and importance of our city. We have been twitted the world over, through New York papers and those who copy their articles, endorsing all they say for gospel truth, as being a very second class settlement, possessed of no means of entertaining our visitors next Summer. This doctrine has been so thoroughly diffused that it has come to be generally believed, and we think the blame rests with our own newspapers, which are not possessed of sufficient enterprise to render themselves of value outside of the city and State. They have but very limited circulation in distant communities, and consequently when the New York papers, which, through the ability of their management, find subscribers that ours do not, go all over the country, arrogating to their city the first position in everything, they find ready believers because what our editors say so vigorously is heard only as home, where we all "know how it is ourselves."

London, Paris and Vienna were a jam during the progress of their great International exhibitions; prices were high, and in the Austrian capital they were perfectly outrageous. In all these great centres of the world's travel many visitors failed to secure any accommodations whatever. New York is a splendid city; we are all proud of it; its architecture and appearance is inapproachable. Only in extensive buildings, devoted to public use, and built by their governments and the Roman church, is it surpassed abroad. She is possessed of palatial hotels, and yet she can not more than accommodate her every day guests. She could do no better than the cities of Europe towards entertaining the millions that gather at a great World's Fair. On the principle of

THE BIGGER THE BOX

The more it will hold, Philadelphia is much better suited to play hostess of the nations, than her rival on Manhattan Island. New York covers but a small area compared to Philadelphia. New York expands into eight, ninth and tenth stories. We spread out over the ground floor. Seven thousand buildings were erected during 1875. This is about our annual growth, and families of limited means, renting and owning these houses, will many of them furnish board during the Exposition for one or more visitors each. In this way many

THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS will be offered comfortable quarters at fixed moderate rates. "Boarding house agencies" have been established, whose object is to furnish visitors with these accommodations, which they will do by means of coupon tickets that passengers can purchase at different railway stations, and on all incoming trains. Their agents will designate the location of the boarding house assigned, give instructions as to the mode of reaching it, and the arriving passenger can send his baggage without delay to what is to be his temporary home. Some well-known gentlemen are concerned in one of these agencies, and they think that they have solved the problem of providing comfortable lodgings at low rates, for those to whom the minimum of expense is very desirable. Among the tenants of our moderate houses are

MANY YOUNG MEN receiving small salaries. In New York and Boston this class of persons, many of them from the country, cannot entertain their friends and relations; they have no room save the limited quarters they use as parlor and bedroom combined. Here, in their snug little homes, they can and will entertain many visitors, largely relieving the pressure upon the hotels and boarding houses. For those better able to afford it there will be extensive and well appointed hotels. The Continental and Colonnade have added between them upwards of one hundred rooms, and among the buildings erected or altered from former uses into hotels, may be mentioned those now one close by the entrance to the Exposition grounds, the Globe, Transcontinental, and United States. The International, in West Philadelphia, near the University, and a number in the older portions of the city, all capable of entertaining a great many guests, are

NUMEROUS STREETS. I do not know the precise number of hotels that will be opened during the coming Spring. I can name eight, and am told that there are fourteen, which I think quite likely to be the case. Taking the preparations that have been made into consideration, we can safely conclude that by means of the family, the boarding house and the hotel, Philadelphia can accommodate more visitors than any city in the world, and that it can do it more cheaply than any other American city. The rich can go anywhere; but the medium classes possessed of more limited means will find that they will not be debarré from visiting the Centennial on account of expense, and I venture to assert that on this account the attendance in Philadelphia will be larger than it could possibly be in any other of our great cities. J. S. P.

HORSE RACING.—The large proportions which the sport of horse-racing has assumed in the United States are shown by the fact that, during the past year, 880 races have been run for stakes which reached the aggregate value of \$360,000. These stakes have been divided between two or three hundred owners of race-horses, but the great majority of the money went into comparatively few hands. Mr. McGrath alone netted over \$33,000 as his share of the year's stakes; eight of the leading stables will account for over a third of the whole amount; twenty stable for more than half, and forty for over two-thirds of the winnings of the year. Appropriately enough, American racing attains, with the Centennial year, what may be called its majority.

WEST RECEIVED AND TO

ARRIVE.

NEW GOODS

Consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Pencils,

Photograph Albums,

Autograph Albums,

Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Secretaries, Etc., Etc.

GIFT BOOKS.

Books of Poetry, handsomely bound;

Juvenile Books, in fine binding;

Juvenile Books, in Library sets;

Bibles and Testaments,

Picture Books,

Toy Books,

Paperclips, Etc., Etc.

Household Goods and Toilet Articles

which will be sold at the lowest market

rates,

S. M. JAMISON,

Post-Office Store,

Reno, Nevada, dec19-17

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

—OF—

S. N. DAVIDSON

The Popular Jeweler of Reno

No. 3, Virginia St

IMPORTER and PRACTICAL WATCH

MAKER and JEWELER.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL AND

selected stock of holiday goods. Call and

see them before going elsewhere.

It is not prudent to sell goods at cost for

years, but I guarantee my goods shall be in

every respect as represented by me at the time

of sale. I keep nothing but the best quality and

and cheap or cheaper than any other house.

WARRANTED JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AND

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Any Description of Jewelry can be

found in my establishment or

made to order.

THE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER AND PLATED

WARE, at the lowest prices and warranted.

A great variety of clocks at all times

on hand, that I will dispose of

TOWN AND COUNTY.

YESTERDAY'S STOCK REPORT.

Morning Board.

675 Ophir, 60 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4	720 Montana, 19 1/4 19 1/4 19 1/4 19 1/4
420 O. & C., 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4	360 D. & B., 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
8005 Savage, 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4	105 Chollar, 31 1/4 31 1/4 31 1/4 31 1/4
600 H. & N., 39 5/8 39 5/8 39 5/8 39 5/8	155 Crown Point, 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4
70 Jackson, 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	405 Imperial, 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4
115 Empire, 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4	175 Keno, 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4
200 Alpha, 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4	300 Debeer, 32 1/4 32 1/4 32 1/4 32 1/4
35 Confidence, 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4	750 Sierra Nevada, 24 1/4 24 1/4 24 1/4 24 1/4
3125 California, 85 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4	70 Bullion, 47 1/4 47 1/4 47 1/4 47 1/4
155 Eschschuer, 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4	10 Seg. Debeer, 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4
370 Overman, 61 1/4 61 1/4 61 1/4 61 1/4	210 Justice, 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4
1875 Sinter, 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4	725 Union Con, 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
2155 Lady Byron, 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	105 Julia, 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
90 Calabomba, 35 1/4 35 1/4 35 1/4 35 1/4	80 Baltimore, 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 1/4
300 Utah, 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4	450 Silver Hill, 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4
95 Meadow Valley, 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	130 Ely, 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4
5 Eureka Con, 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4	

Street Quotations.

2 30 O'Clock P. M.

GREENBACKS.

Buying.....100 Selling.....100

Gold in New York yesterday.....113 1/2

Religious Services.

Rev. C. L. Fisher will give his

fourth lecture on Scripture Types

this evening at the Reno Opera House

at 7 o'clock. An invitation to all.

Divine services will be held in the

M. E. Church to-day, at 11 A. M. and

at 7 P. M., also Sabbath school at 2

P. M. Rev. C. W. Fitch, Pastor.

Rev. W. J. Clark will preach at

the Congregational Church, at eleven

o'clock this morning, and in the

evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

At the Episcopal Church there will

be divine service at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P.

M. to-day. Rev. Mr. Lucas officiating.

Sunday school immediately after

morning service. All are cordially

invited to attend.

Prof. E. J. Meiss last night brought

to a final close in our city his suc-

cessful course of book-keeping and

commercial education, and took leave

of his large class with many regrets.

His course of instruction has been

attended by the best class of our

business men, teachers and young

people of our city. His course of

instruction in accounts is evidently

the result of much study on his part,

and has been revised, remodeled and

added to until it brings the advantages

of a commercial course success-

fully to its patrons, and saves a large

expense of going to large cities where

only first-class business colleges can

be sustained. We have known Prof.

Meiss as an energetic, prompt and

thoroughly reliable man, who has

well fulfilled every recommendation

he brought among us. His class,

without exception pronounce him a

thorough and competent teacher, and

the very highest recommendations have

been pronounced upon him.

BULLION.—Yesterday morning we

saw a shipment of Consolidated Vir-

ginia bullion. It consisted of 34 bars,

which were worth on an average, \$3,

500, making the comfortable total of

\$119,000. A few days ago a joint

shipment of bullion from the Con-

solidated Virginia and Debeer was

made, which amounted to \$200,000.

The express men here have plenty of

muscular exercise in transferring

those deucats from one train to an-

other.

LATE.—The western bound passen-

ger train was delayed again yester-

day morning, and consequently did

not arrive in Reno until 9 o'clock.

The eastward bound train was an

hour and a half late. The storms

demoralize time tables and mails ex-

ceedingly.

SENATOR JONES will shortly sub-

mit to the Senate a bill upon the

subject of specie payment resump-

tion. The ideas embodied in the

document are entirely new, and have

met with the approval of the leading

financial minds to whom they have

been submitted.

STEAMER DAY.—To-morrow being

Monday, and the last day of the

month, many will take advantage of

it to make their usual monthly set-

tlements. We have no objection.

LOCAL RESUME.—This takes up

considerable space, but our readers

will peruse it with avidity, and find

much to refresh their memory.

COURT.—The District Court will be

in session again to-morrow.

See first page for other matter.

When, before the Railway Com-

mittee on Tuesday, Mr. Scott of the

Texas Pacific, stated that the South-

ern Pacific is substantially the prop-

erty of the company known as the

Central Pacific, Mr. Huntington, re-

presenting the Southern Pacific, re-

plied that "the two companies are on

neighborly terms;" that it is "impos-

sible to keep the rails of the South-

ern Pacific apart from those of the

Central," etc., etc. The intention of

Mr. Scott was to convince the com-

mittee that the same men who own

the one road own the other, and that

they seek to round out a monopoly by

securing control of both transcon-

tinental routes; all of which is true.

The purpose of Mr. Huntington, the

San Francisco Post thinks, was to de-

ceive the committee by a statement

implying that the owners of the Cen-

tral are not the owners of the South-

ern, which is false. And when this

false and fraudulent showing shall

once be well exposed, the exposure

will have a deadly effect upon Mr.

Huntington and his plans. Every-

body in California knows that Stan-

ford, Crocker, Hopkins and Hating-

ton, with one or two others who own

comparatively few shares, compose

the Central Pacific Railway Company

and it is just as well known that they

own and control the Southern Pacific

of California. The only other per-

son who had much to say in regard

to the last named road is D. D. Col-

ton. But substantially the Southern

Pacific is in the same hands and un-

der the same management that own-

ers and controls the Central Pacific.

Moreover the secret of their great

opposition to Scott and his company

is to be found in the single fact that

they fear a rival to the Central Pac-

ific, and seek to prevent rivalry by se-

curing to themselves the franchise

and land grant of the opposition

company.

LAND OFFICE BEINGS.

Secretary Chandler has approved

the following decisions:

The surveyor's return of the char-

acter of land is prima facie correct,

and the burden of proof is upon him

who alleges its incorrectness.

In contests to determine the char-

acter of land, any person who has

a knowledge therefore, whether he

has an interest therein or not, is per-

mitted to appear and testify in behalf

of the surveyor's return.

The right to tax lands of the United

States entered under homestead laws

does not accrue to the State until the

expiration of the period of residence

and cultivation, and until the final

proof required by the laws shall have

been made and approved and the

final homestead certificate issued.

Where a homestead claim is sought

to be canceled for the abandonment

for a certain term of years, notice of

the contest must be served personally

upon the claimant, if possible; if not

possible, then by publication for

thirty days.

In case of the decease of the party

holding the certificate of deposit for

the survey, who had entered homestead

or pre-emption, such certificate can

only be used by his heirs in consum-

mation of his homestead entry. It

cannot be received on behalf of any

other party or any other land than

that for the survey for which the

deposit was made.

There is no provision for the repay-

ment of money deposited for survey

unless there is an excess over the

cost of survey and office work.

GRANTS.—There were the great

Scriptural giants, Goliath and Og.

The former was six cubits and a span

high (I Samuel, xvii, 4), variously

estimated to be from nine feet six

to twelve feet. Og is supposed to have

been even taller, from the fact that

his bedstead is mentioned in Deuter-

onomy iii, 2, as being nine cubits

long. During the reign of Agathang-

osus we read of two giants, Edmo-

and Secundilla, who were each ten

feet high, and after their death their

bodies were kept for a long time as a

wonder. During the reign of Vitell-

lus he sent Darius as a hostage to

Rome with presents, and among

them was a Jew by the name of

D. A. BENDER & CO.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
(Chilevich's brick building, Commercial Bank)
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new—Currency, Eastern and Foreign ex-
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Virginia City, Nev., Jan. 15, 1876-45

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The public and old friends are invited to inspect our arrangements.

E. WATTS & CO.
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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